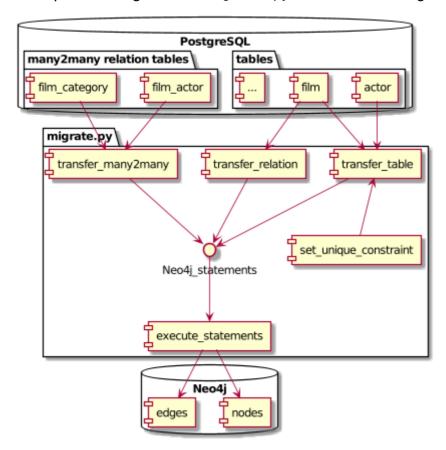
DMD-II Assignment 1

Moving the database

A component diagram for migrate.py is shown on a figure below



Brief explanations of functions:

all functions below export data from postgres in csv format

- transfer_table given table_name return a tuple of neo4j queries for creating unique constaint on id and import the csv of table
- transfer_relation returns a neo4j query to import edges from csv of relations between 2 tables
- transfer_many2many returns a neo4j query to import edges given in many-to-many relationship table
- execute_statements executes given list of statements, supressing neo4j.exceptions.ClientError

Adjustments made

1. Neo4j does not support decimal datatype, thus all such fields were converted to float

- 2. Since there is no constraints on number of edges between nodes, backend must validate all one-to-one relations.
- 3. Due to implementation of neo4j python library, all datetime fields were converted to long and contain timestamps. For some reasons driver does not execute import statements having nested functions call like datetime({epochmillis:toInteger(apoc.date.parse(row.last_update))}) without rasing any exception, meanwhile in neo4j browser such queries are being executed without any errors.

Performance

query time execution for Postgres were measured by DataGrip, for neo4j by python time library

Neo4j has b-tree indices on all properties ending with '_id'

Task	Postgres	Neo4j	Neo4j speed advantage
DB migration	-	~27 sec	-
Query 1	0.1 sec	0.1 sec	0%
Query 2	0.4 sec	0.68 sec + 2.6 sec for representation	-70%
Query 3	0.18 sec	0.09 sec	+100%
Query 4	0.27 sec	0.12 sec	+125%
Query 5	was not measured	0.17 sec	-

Result: Neo4j performes

- equally on queriyes involving cross product of 2 tables directly,
- worse on cross product of many-to-many relations (Q2) since it have to find all paths between 3 nodes via 2 relations (~ 2 joins) instead of doing 1.
- twice as much better on queries requiring to find long path between nodes.